

DEVERY FOR A STATE POLICE

AND A FORCE FOR THIS CITY SEVERAL THOUSAND LARGER.

Won't Exempt Himself From Statute Views When Everybody Else Is Statuting Views—Proposes a Short Way With Burglaries, Holdups, Flim-flams, Homicides, Riots, Mobs and Insurrections.

Mr. William Stephen Devery, who was for a long time intimate with the administration of police affairs in this city as chief of police and as deputy commissioner, talked for some time yesterday at his office in West Thirtieth street about present police conditions. Mr. Devery prefaced what he had to say with the earnest prayer that nothing uttered by him should be regarded as malicious or unkindly spoken. He desired it to be known that he talked merely from a high sense of public duty and because he thought the people were being defrauded out of their rights as taxpayers and voters by the present police conditions.

"Get that right at the start," he said to his interviewer, "in this situation I am for the people, first, last and all the time. There's nothing selfish or conniving in this at all. Things are going wrong here. We are suffering all over from burglaries, holdups, flim-flams, homicides, riots, mobs and insurrections, which take place in their homes as well as on the public streets, and from which they should be protected at all times and in all places by the police. It is not right, and I'm for seeing it stopped." Mr. Devery banged his desk with his capacious fist.

"In the first place," he said, "I don't want to cause embarrassment to a man who is doing the best he knows how, in spite of his situation, down there in Mulberry street. I've got nothing but the highest sympathy and commiseration for Mr. McAdoo. His hands are tied by politics. I know. I was there. Every time he goes to make a move he finds himself tied hand and foot; and by the time he gets himself untied (if he ever does) he has to go to work with a clean conscience. I'm talking frank and open now. Time and again I tried to do things for the public good; I'd go to make a move. Tied to the post, that's what I was. I was nothing but a police officer trying to hold my job and suppress robberies, hold-ups, burglaries, flim-flams, riots, mobs and insurrections as best I knew how. I wanted to hold my job. I hadn't taken the orders that come to me from Fourteenth street—my head for the basket. I tell you I've got the sympathy in the world for Mr. McAdoo.

"Politics demoralizes the police. It makes each man independent of his superior officers and anxious to please some man outside the department that ain't got the welfare of the city at heart. That's what ought to be at the bottom of every policeman's heart—the welfare of the city. I was a police officer for many a long year—I am yet, according to my own belief, though some others dispute it—and I know what a man's feelings are."

Here Mr. Devery digressed into a discussion on the fact that he has never been legally deprived of his office of chief of police. He spoke with his usual fluency and force when dealing with that subject. Continuing he said:

"They're looking all around for excuses for the state of things as it is now. They're talking about cutting out the old men. I'm no scholar, but I can read the public press, and from them I gather that they've learned better than that in the Japanese Army, which is dealing out confusion and disturbances to the Russians. They've got an old man's board of counsel at the head of things, and their General, Mr. Oyama, isn't as young as some folks over here who think they know it all. Now the police business is the managing of men—the older a man is the more he knows about men and the way they act and how to hold them. He is to direct the young and the old men who have to deal directly with the people, whether the people are in public assemblies on the streets or whether they are criminals fleeing from their just dues.

"Now there's just one thing at the bottom of present conditions. There isn't police enough numerically. The force is today what it was at the time of consolidation. The city has been growing at the rate of speaking offhand, of about 100,000 people a year. That addition each year is enough to make a fair sized city in itself. And it compounds into 500,000 people in five years. One hundred and fifty men at the least, or better, 200 men a year, ought to be added to the force right along, to keep up with the population. The force is overworked. There's no man so lazy and unwilling as the man who is called on for more work than he ought to do, year in and year out. London has 14,000 police, and yet when there's any kind of emergency, like what we are accustomed to meet here every little while, they call out the soldiers to help. Seven thousand five hundred men aren't enough, not by 1500 at least, for the work to be done, including special duty, theatres, fire, and all that sort of extra detail work.

"On top of their being overworked, they're disorganized by political influences that ought to have nothing to do with a quasi-military body. That's what it ought to be, quasi-military, organized into seven regiments as it is now with great need for three regiments more. They want to be responsible to one head, who won't be interfered with by politics. Then when he sends his men to a place he can get results instead of finding that they've laid down on him, and relied upon politicians to protect them.

"Now, how would I go about this? A State police force! I don't like that word 'State constabulary'—but that is what it comes to. Now, in these times of public disorders, and criminals running loose in all sorts of robberies, hold-ups, homicides, riots, mobs and insurrections in the public street and in the homes, and similar disorders and irregularities, is the time for the Governor to put it through as an emergency measure, and pass this bill.

"Organize a State police out of the police forces of all first and second class cities, along the lines on which the force in this city was as it stood Jan. 1, 1901. Let there be a bipartisan board appointed by the Governor, with a chief appointed from the uniformed force. There could be deputies in every city, appointed by the board. There should be no transfers of men from one duty to another, except on special emergency duty, such as rioting, insurrections or in case of heavy homicide and burglaries, which the local police in one place or another, having little experience or little knowledge of criminals, couldn't cope with

to get good results. Take a hold-up in Wayne county. Who does it—somebody from Buffalo or the Bowery. Send men from both places who understand that sort of a criminal. Next thing you know criminals will be going out of the State on the jump.

"Then, it would cut Tammany Hall out of the police administration in this city. There's never been a day in my time, no matter whether Tammany Hall was in office or the reformers were in office, when Tammany Hall couldn't give its own orders in the Police Department. When Tammany is in it all goes, any way, and when Tammany is out every officer, from patrolman to inspector, knows that Tammany is coming back in two years or less, and he keeps in tune with the Tammany fiddle and not with the reformers'. He knows that if he doesn't obey Fourteenth Street orders he will get his fair share when the reformers go out—and they always go out.

"But wouldn't Republican politicians be as bad as Tammany politicians?" Mr. Devery was asked.

"I tell you frankly, friends," said Mr. Devery, solemnly, "I never found 'em so. But, even then, local influence would be offset by anti-State power, and there would be some discipline possible inside the uniformed force. A man would be responsible to the chief at Albany and not to the leader of his district. Oh, the way things are now it's all wrong. It's all hell-for-Jersey."

So saying, Mr. Devery, having looked over his office mail, reentered his brougham and drove uptown.

TELL OF REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

Passengers From the Far East Describe Disorder in Kwangtung.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Revolution in the province of Kwangtung, in the interior of China, is now in progress, according to passengers who arrived here from the Orient on the steamship Manchuria. A force of 2,000 soldiers of the imperial troops engaged a body of 4,000 rebels on the border between Kwangtung province and Kwangtung province, and the Government forces were defeated.

At the time of the departure of the Manchuria an additional body of the imperial troops was on its way from Canton to engage the revolutionary forces. It is stated that more than 300 men fell in the first fight.

SARAH JONES, CHIROCH THIEF.

Wilkesbarre Authorities Puzzled to Know What to Do With Her.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Sarah Jones, who is famous a few years ago by being placed in "I am a thief" and being paraded around the public streets, is puzzling the judges in the courts here. She is a chronic thief and the authorities have tried numerous ways to reform her, but in vain. To-day she pleaded guilty to shop-lifting.

The judges and the district attorney deemed it useless to send her to jail again and after a conference postponed her case until Monday in the hope of finding some way to reform her.

POOL CHANGED A COMPLAINT.

After It Was Sworn To and Says "We Do It Every Day"—Other Magistrate Says No.

Magistrate Joseph Pool, with regard to whose alleged tampering with a complaint in the West Side court Harry Merz, a court clerk, was called to testify on Friday before Justice McMahon of Special Sessions, said last night that he had not been notified that any action had been taken.

"I don't know anything about this," said Mr. Pool, "except what reporters have told me. I haven't heard from the District Attorney's office or anywhere else. I think I shall go down there and find out at least what the nature of the complaint is. There can't be anything in it."

"We had a case in the West Side court where a man was charged with receiving stolen goods. There was no word in the complaint to indicate defendant's knowledge. I had not looked at the papers at first, and when I saw the omission I asked Mr. Merz, who had drawn the complaint to put it in the word. He refused, and took it to another clerk. I said: 'You needn't write it. I'll do it myself.' Then I directed Mr. Merz to have the complaint changed to put up with insubordination. These clerks own the courts. They are in for life."

"So far as the change goes, we do those things every day. If you inquire into that matter it isn't legal for Magistrates to take complaints away. They should leave them to the courts. Complete trial courts. I have proposed a change in the code that shall authorize us to take complaints."

Magistrate Flannery, the president of the Board of Magistrates, said yesterday: "A complaint should not be changed after it has been sworn to. I never do such a thing and it is not the custom for any Magistrate to do it, so far as I know. I know nothing of the case, and I am too old a soldier to be temporarily because there appeared to be friction."

No one could be found, either clerk or Magistrate, who would claim that Mr. Pool's opinion that it is customary to make changes in complaints after they are sworn to.

"Of course, I never change a complaint after it is sworn to," said Magistrate Whitman.

Clerk Merz refused to make any statement. He is only a witness, and it is understood that the District Attorney took the initiative in the matter. Mr. Merz is now back in his old place in the West Side court. Magistrate Pool having gone to sit in the Tombs.

Young Potter Not Killed by Yaku. CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Fears that William C. Potter, son of E. A. Potter, might have suffered at the hands of Yaku Indians in Mexico were set at rest last evening by a telegram received from him by Mrs. John E. McKenzie, whose husband was killed by the Yaku. The message came from Manzanilla, Chihuahua, Mexico.

The Weather. The storm passing over the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday was attended by light snow over northern New York and parts of New England and a few flurries reached as far south as New Jersey.

There was another storm forming in the Southwest over northern Texas, causing rain on the Texas coast and snow in Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Montana. Fair weather prevailed in the States south of the Lakes and east of the Mississippi. The temperature was again higher by 4 to 10 degrees in all the Atlantic States and the freezing temperature line was withdrawn from the Gulf coast, but still reached to the center of Alabama and Georgia. It was colder in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the Ohio and Indiana rivers. The temperature was again higher by 4 to 10 degrees in all the Atlantic States and the freezing temperature line was withdrawn from the Gulf coast, but still reached to the center of Alabama and Georgia. It was colder in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the Ohio and Indiana rivers. The temperature was again higher by 4 to 10 degrees in all the Atlantic States and the freezing temperature line was withdrawn from the Gulf coast, but still reached to the center of Alabama and Georgia. It was colder in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the Ohio and Indiana rivers.

AMALGAMATED CROOK NO. 2.

JUST A POOR SORT OF DIME NOVEL TOUGH, SAY SLEUTHS.

Skeleton Key Thief Not a Hit Like Brewer Who's Hold-up Man—Greenwald a Product of 3-Cent Pool Parlors, Who Has Pulled Off a Few Cheap Robberies.

Morris Greenwald, the persistent young man who, with two companions who escaped, made two attempts to rob the house of Hyman Fried, at 10 West 114th street, on Friday, is a dime novel crook, the police say, and not the leader of the desperate gang of criminals he would have people believe. One thing is reasonably certain. He is not the hold-up man who has been so busy on the upper West Side recently. When Greenwald was first nabbed the police thought they might possibly have gathered in the hold-up man. When they compared him with the description of the individual so many policemen are seeking they quickly decided that they had not.

Greenwald and his two companions entered the Fried house with skeleton keys, and when Greenwald was searched at the East 104th street police station he had the keys on him. In addition he had a loaded revolver and a second round of cartridges. Then there was a jimmy and a small aluminum disk.

The disk greatly excited the curiosity of the police, for printed on it was this: "Amalgamated Association of Crooks, Member No. 2."

Capt. Brennan of the East 104th street station tried to get Greenwald to tell something about himself on Friday night, but the prisoner declared he was no squarer. He was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday and lined up before the Central Office detectives. Some of them knew him. Then he was photographed for the rogues' gallery. He was hustled to the Harlem police court after the formalities and he made no objection to being remanded to Headquarters so that his record might be looked up. He seemed rather proud of himself.

From the police court Greenwald was taken to the East 104th street station again. Meantime Central Office detectives Clark and Peledy had been told to get busy and see what they could learn about him. They were with him when he was arraigned in the police court and they took him back to the police station to have a talk with him.

Greenwald finally began to tell things, always hesitatingly. He told his two companions were the day before and cheerfully admitted that he had once spent three months in prison. He owned up that he had been arrested within a week of trying to commit a burglary in a physician's house at 1841 Madison avenue, but escaped imprisonment because no evidence could be produced against him.

The prisoner told of a number of small robberies he had taken part in, but when questioned about the Association of Amalgamated Crooks he would only say: "I'm the president of that association, and one of the things we swear to do is not to squarer."

Even the detectives could not help smiling at the young man when he made this statement after all he had told them. Greenwald didn't see the humor of it, and he wasn't pressed to tell any more about the organization, simply because no such organization exists, according to the police.

When Greenwald was twitted about being as bad as he would have others believe he said:

"I'm the real goods all right, and don't you forget it. Say, do you know what I do so I won't be identified? Why, I always wear two sweaters. When I go into a house we squarer in green and red. I make a minute I pull off a trick I roll that up around me neck and show another colored front. That's to throw off any one who may be on the track. That's how I got away with so many things."

After getting all they could out of the young man, the sleuths lugged him down to Headquarters again and put him in a cell. The detectives will investigate his stories and they hope to clear up a number of petty robberies that he is charged with. The police of the upper East Side predicts Greenwald is just an ordinary petty thief, say the Central Office men, the kind that third around the two and three cent pool parlors. He is 20 years old and lives at 32 East 120th street with his mother, two brothers and two sisters. His family are respectable and they say they don't know anything wrong with Morris except that he has been led astray by bad companions.

When Greenwald was arrested, his captors asked Brewer Weir to take a look at the prisoner. Mr. Weir went to the 104th street station yesterday, but Greenwald was then on his way to Headquarters. Capt. Brennan gave Mr. Weir a minute description of Greenwald, and the brewer said there was no use of his wasting any more time, for the description didn't fit in any way the hold-up man.

Capt. Langan, who was in charge of the Detective Bureau from the time McChusky was deposed until he was relieved of responsibility, yesterday afternoon, when Acting Inspector O'Brien appeared for duty, says Greenwald is just an ordinary dime novel tough who has committed a few petty robberies and gloried in it.

James Cioffi, 22 years old, an Italian delinquent of 248 East 113th street, was arrested at 9 o'clock last night by Detectives Dreyfus and Dixon of the East 104th street police station, charged with being a confederate of Greenwald. Cioffi, the police say, confessed to having committed several burglaries, but said he knew nothing of Greenwald. He was turned over to two Headquarters men.

Another alleged confederate of Greenwald was arrested near midnight by Policeman Ajax Whitman of the 120th street station. He said he was Daniel Cowan, 20 years old, of 168 East 118th street. He confessed the police say, to having acted as a "stall" for Greenwald and Cioffi.

Whitman says that Cowan has been known to him for some time as an associate of crooked people, but he never knew him as a crook himself. On Thursday, he says, Cowan went up to him on 125th street and said:

"A friend of mine had a close shave this afternoon. He was trying to rob a woman on 114th street and he nearly got pulled." Whitman thought it only idle talk and only let him up when he told the story of the attempted robbery in the evening papers.

Artist Fritz Peplow Hurt. Fritz Peplow, an artist, 44 years old, who makes his home at the Lamb Club, slipped and fell on the icy pavement in front of 18 West Thirty-fourth street last night. He received a scalp wound and went to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. After his cut was dressed he left the hospital.

For the Grip, take "77." For a Cold, take "77." For Influenza, take "77." For Catarrh, take "77." For Sore Throat, take "77." For Loss of Voice, take "77." For a Cough, take "77." For Sore Chest, take "77." For a Chill, take "77."

If you have any of these troubles, Dr. Humphreys' seventy-seven is the remedy and sure remedy. "77" will break up the Grip or Cold and prevent an attack of Pneumonia.

B. & O. COMMON DIVIDEND.

Not Expected Now That It Will Be Raised to a Basis of Five Per Cent.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Action will be taken at a meeting of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company next week on the semi-annual dividend on the common stock. There is considerable interest in this meeting, because of the expectation in some places that the stock would be placed on a 5 per cent. basis by authorizing a semi-annual payment of 2 1/2 per cent.

Indications are that for the fiscal year ending June 30 the company will show 10 per cent. earned on the common stock, and on the policy of conservative railroad managers of a dollar for dividend and a dollar for the property, such a showing would warrant an increase.

The management of the company has all along been reluctant to decide on the increase, as it felt that the stock as a sure 4 per cent. investment was more desirable to the investor than an extra payment at this time. It was learned to-day that this view is practically the sentiment of the men in charge of the finances of the company, and no increase in the dividend will be recommended.

WOMEN, DON'T SWEAR!

"My Lord" and "Good Heaven" Are Oaths, Says the Carbonate V. W. C.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 28.—Women who say "My Lord" and "Good Heaven" are swearing, according to the judgment of the purity department of the Carbonate Young Women's Christian Association, which has undertaken a crusade against women swearing. The expressions, the committees say, should never be used except in praise or prayer, and it calls upon the young women of the country to heed the request to abstain from the phronemous use of the term.

A "TRUANT" PUT A GOOD PUPIL.

Stays Home to Help His Father on Fish Days—Arrested.

Harold Hamblen, the thirteen-year-old son of Charles E. Hamblen, a Jersey City fish dealer, was taken to the First Criminal Court yesterday by Charles Stell, chief attendance officer, who said the boy had violated the truancy law by absenting himself from school every Friday. The boy said he attended school regularly five days a week, but staid out on "fish days" to help his father in the store.

Mr. Hamblen told Justice Higgins that his boy ranked among the first in his class, and produced a monthly report showing that he was excellent in scholarship and deportment. He didn't have such a good mark for attendance, owing to his absence on Fridays.

"My son has never been kept back in any class," said Mr. Hamblen, "and if this law is enforced to the letter I will be compelled, much to my regret, to take him out of the public school and place him in a private school. It doesn't seem to me that the law intends that a boy who stands well in his class should be brought into a police court."

Justice Higgins said the law provides that a child must, unless ill, attend school every day school is in session. He, however, reserved decision.

A Vandike Sells for \$8,925.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Ruyssdael's large painting called "The Waterfall," brought \$3,740 at the sale of the late Lord Devon's collection to-day. Vandike's life-size group of Charles I. and his wife and sons brought only \$8,925.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

A Clearance Sale of

Shoes and Slippers for Women

We would have you know that they are the standard Saks Shoes which this offer involves. That will help you to appreciate the extreme length to which we have gone so that it may be an absolute clearance—to appreciate the reduction of one-third or more from the standard prices. The variety offers all sizes, though not in every style.

Dress Shoes of patent leather in lace or button models and of the finest kidskin, with patent tip, in lace models; full Louis XV heels and hand turned soles.

Walking Shoes of patent leather, willow calf or kidskin, with self or patent tip, in lace or button models, Cuban or military heels; light, medium or heavy hand-welted soles.

Walking Shoes of vici kid in button or lace models, with patent tip, welted oak soles and military heels.

Evening and Dress Slippers of black satin with one strap and Louis XV. heels, of patent leather with one or three straps and Louis XV. or French heels, or of fine kid skin with one strap, short vamp and stage heels.

Slippers of black or white kid or with patent vamp with one strap, and low French heels. Boudoir Slippers of kid in red or black, trimmed with fur.

Regularly \$5.00
Special \$2.85

Regularly \$3.50
Special \$2.45

Regularly \$3.00
Special \$1.95

Regularly \$2.50
and \$3.00.
Special \$1.65

Regularly \$1.50
Special \$1.10

A Sale of Engraving

Because of the high character of its work and the faithful observance of fashion's demands, our engraving department has established itself in the favor of the discerning. The same high standard governs the work whether it be done in the regular course of business or in a special sale, such as this.

Fifty Visiting Cards engraved from a plate in the latest shaded Old English and fifty sheets of the finest correspondence paper stamped from a two or three letter monogram die, of which we have an extensive collection of designs from which to select, together with envelopes to match. The entire combination, the

Regular Value of which is \$3.00
Special at \$1.90

Four Quires of Regal Lawn Paper engraved with a one line address die in Old English, black or script, and seventy-five envelopes to match.

Regularly \$2.45.
Special at \$1.50

Fifty Visiting Cards and an engraved plate in script.
Regularly \$1.00.
Special at 50c

One Hundred Visiting Cards from your own plate.
Regularly 90c.
Special at 50c

One Hundred Business Cards from your own plate.
Regularly \$1.00.
Special at 60c

When you are ready to pay your tribute to St. Valentine you will find us ready with an extensive series of the newest cards and novelties, all of which express good taste.

GUESSING ON THE BIG DIAMOND.

ESTIMATES OF ITS VALUE GO BEYOND \$135,000,000.

Shares of the Premier Mine, in which It Was Found, Jump on Announcement of the Discovery—Rich Ground Where the Record Stone Was Found.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 28.—The discovery at Elandsfontein, near Pretoria, of a diamond which is reputed to be three times heavier than the largest stone previously found has set the calculators at work, with amusing results. One of these, who bases his calculations on the estimated value of the famous Regent or Pitt diamond, figures that the new gem, even if two-thirds of its bulk is lost in cutting, ought to be worth \$25,574,085. This is the most daring of all computations, most of which vary between a half million and three million sterling, with one of \$15,000,000.

Nothing beyond the bare report of the discovery of the stone is yet known and later information may reduce this marvel to dimensions which can more easily be grasped. There is no present reason, however, to doubt that it greatly exceeds the Excelsior stone of 970 carats uncut, which was found at Jagersfontein and was the largest hitherto found in South Africa. This was out into nine large gems in December, 1904, by Tiffany, and doubtless the new stone will also be divided.

Whatever the value of the new discovery, the shareholders of the Premier mine, in which it was found, have every reason to congratulate themselves. The market valuation of the shares increased on Friday by nearly a million pounds sterling. The boom in the shares was largely the result of the assumption that where one gem of 3,000 carats is found others as big or even bigger may be located. The discovery cannot, however, be regarded as a net gain to the company, because under the present diamond law the Government is entitled to six-tenths of all the net profit.

There is something very much like a fairy tale in the history of the Premier mine, which is located on a farm whose owner sold it two years ago for \$35,000. The nominal capital of the Premier company is £300,000. It earned last year £267,738 and the market value of the shares is now in the neighborhood of £10,000,000. Between October and January 41 shares have risen from 40 to 80. When the latter figure was reached a few days ago the shares were split into five shilling preference shares and half crown deferred shares. The former were quoted on Friday at 29 1/2 and the latter on Wednesday at 21 1/2, on Thursday, 21 1/2 and on Friday, 21 1/2. The advance is generally understood to have been caused by heavy buying by De Beers Company, with the object of obtaining control of the company and maintaining its monopoly in the diamond field.

Even these gigantic figures give but a small idea of the value of the greatest known diamond deposit, for thorough prospecting shows diamondiferous earth within 400 feet of the surface of the estimated value of no less than \$134,000,000.

Requisition for Mrs. Duke Coming.

The District Attorney's office was notified yesterday that Gov. Latham of Texas had issued extradition papers for Mrs. Alice Duke, bride of Brodie L. Duke. She is now in the Tombs. A Texas officer has started North with the papers.

Where Simplicity in Furniture Brings an Awakening.

The possibility of making a room of character and refinement through the use of absolutely simple Furniture gathers strong expression in our creations for the Bedroom. Not simplicity brutalized by so-called "Mission" furniture, but refined by a meeting of putty in outline with perfect handicraft.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157

"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

Arnold, Constable & Co.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Turkish, Persian and India

Oriental Carpets,

Sizes from 5x8 ft. to 10x15 ft.,

35.00 to 200.00,

Regular values \$50.00 to \$300.00.

Also a collection of fine Small Oriental Rugs, various sizes, from one-fourth to one-third under regular prices.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

An Important Offer.

Suits & Rain Coats for Women

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Long Coat Suits of plain chevrot or mannish mixtures, in blue, brown, gray or black.

Formerly \$24.50 and \$27.50. At \$14.50

Tailored Suits of black broadcloth in strapped seam long coat models, and an extensive variety of long and short coat models of plain chevrot or mixtures.

Formerly \$32.50 to \$39.50. At \$21.50

Long Coat Suits of plain chevrot in black, blue or brown in double breasted or vest front models.

Formerly \$40. Special at \$28.50

Tailored Suits of velvet or broadcloth in a diversified collection of long and short models, materials and colors.

Formerly \$45 to \$75. Special at \$37.50

Rain Coats of superior rain proofed cloth in tan, olive or oxford in six distinctive models, including double breasted, collarless, belted and Tuxedo styles. Sizes for women, misses and small women.

Value \$18.50, \$20.00 and \$21.50. Special at \$12.50